

VOLUME 6. Part 5

pp. 129-160, 1 pl.

15th April, 1952

# THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

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### LONDON :

Printed by Order of the International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature  
and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission by the  
International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature  
at the Publications Office of the Trust  
41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

1952

Price Fifteen shillings

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## BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Volume 6, Part 5 (pp. 129-160, 1 pl.)

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### NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

#### **(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"**

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 5) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)**(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases**

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers, is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

- (1) Meigen, 1800, *Nouvelle, Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*, proposed suppression of (Z.N.(S.)191).
- (2) *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858 (Cl. Crustacea), proposed suppression of, to validate *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 (Cl. Polychaeta) (Z.N.(S.)373).
- (3) *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (Cl. Trilobita), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)409).
- (4) *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (Cl. Trilobita), proposed validation of, by suppression of *Polytomurus* Hawle & Corda, 1847 (Z.N.(S.)605).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56) corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals "Nature" and "Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

*Secretary to the International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature.*

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,  
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

15th April, 1952.



**MEIGEN, 1800: A PROPOSAL FOR STABILITY AND UNIFORMITY\***

By CURTIS W. SABROSKY

(Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
Agricultural Research Administration,  
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)**

The conflict in the Diptera between advocates of the generic names of Meigen (1800) and those of Meigen (1803) is a longstanding controversy that has divided the dipterists of the world for over forty years. It is unnecessary to review the extensive literature of this well-known dispute, which has been admirably summarized in an annotated bibliography by Smart (1944, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **11**: 261-272). It may be remarked, however, that Meigen's 1800 paper was not actually "lost" for a century, for it was known to several leading entomologists and was cited at least twelve times between 1802 and 1908. The controversy dates from its so-called rediscovery by Hendel (1908) and his application of the Law of Priority.

The problem was twice submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and both times it was decided that the 1800 names were published and available (*Opinions* 28, 152). *Opinion* 28 was issued promptly, in October, 1910, and no charge of delay can be laid to the Commission.

The problem could have been solved long ago in either of two ways:—

- (1) Suppression of the 1800 paper as soon as the Commission received the power to suspend the Rules (1913). Such action would unquestionably have been widely supported and would have avoided these four decades of friction and conflicting usage. It is indeed regrettable that no one promptly appealed to the Commission to suppress the 1800 paper.
- (2) Acceptance of *Opinion* 28, and prompt determination of the correct use of the names. If dipterists had followed the Rules and *Opinions* and accepted the names, as did Hendel, Kertész, Coquillett, and others, we should now have had forty years of usage based on the 1800 names, and the present generation would have known the problem only as a historical curiosity.

The period from 1908 to the present marks virtually the entire active careers of many leading dipterists who used the 1803 names exclusively, or almost so—such authors as Malloch, Curran, Aldrich, Alexander, Melander, Hull, Johannsen, Edwards, Collin, Austen, Macfie, Wainwright, Villeneuve,

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\*This paper is the result of a survey which covered available publications using disputed Meigen 1800 names or their 1803 counterparts. Principal attention was given to those published within the last twenty years, except for a few important ones that have had no recent successors. Citations are given here by author, date, and latest available edition, except where it is desirable to be more explicit. A complete bibliography of the hundreds of publications consulted for this paper seems unnecessary for present purposes.



Enderlein, Thienemann, Goetghebuer, Frey, Ringdahl, G. H. Hardy, Brunetti, de Meillon, and others. This group includes a number of the most prolific writers ever to publish on the Diptera. In the same period, there have been distinguished authors who used the 1800 names for at least a large part of the time, such as Hendel, Felt, Hennig, Lindner, Kröber, Speiser, Lengersdorf, and others, but the total of their contributions, though considerable and important, will fall far short of matching the great bulk of literature produced by the former group. As late as 1932, F. W. Edwards' questionnaire showed that only 11 dipterists (13 per cent.) of 85 replying were in favour of accepting the 1800 names.

What is the modern usage of the names? Let us review (1) the specialized literature of the Diptera, (2) the general field of entomology, (3) general zoology, and (4) recent usage.

### (1) The literature of the Order Diptera

Among the major publications (books, catalogues, etc.) in the Diptera, relatively few have used the 1800 names:—

#### 1800 usage

*Catalogues*; None.

*Manuals and Separate Works*; Dahl, "Die Tierwelt Deutschlands" (Hendel, 1928; Szilady, Kröber, Engel, 1932; Sack, 1930; Landrock, 1940); the series "Fauna SSSR" (Faune de l'URSS); Felt, "Plant Galls and Gall Makers" (1940); Hendel (1938), general volume on Diptera in Krumbach's edition of Kükenthal's "Handbuch der Zoologie"; Hennig, "Die Larvenformen der Dipteren" (2 parts to date, 1948, 1950); James, "The Flies that Cause Myiasis in Man" (1948); Lindner's great series, "Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region" (1923 to date); Stackelberg, "Les mouches de la partie européenne de l'URSS" (1933).

*Faunal Lists*; Hennig, "Verzeichnis der Dipteren von Formosa" (1941).

#### Mixed usage

*Catalogues*; "Catalogus Dipteriorum" of Kertész (vols. 1-2, 1902, used 1803 names; vols. 3-7, 1908-1910, used 1800 names); "Genera Insectorum" (2 fascicles, by Kröber 1914 and Surcouf 1921, used 1800 names; 1803 names were used in 7 fascicles, by Kieffer 1906 and 1913, Johannsen 1909, Pierre 1926, Melander 1927, Alexander 1927, Edwards 1928).

*Manuals, etc.*: Efflatoun, Monographs of Egyptian Diptera (1922, 1930); the "Faune de France" series (1800 names used in 3 vols. by Séguéy 1926, 1934, 1940; 1803 names used in 6 vols. by Pierre 1924, Kieffer 1925, Séguéy 1925, Goetghebuer 1927, 1928, 1932); "Exploration du Parc National Albert" (1937 to date); "Ruwenzori Expedition" (1939 to date).

*Faunal Lists*; Kloet and Hincks, "Check List of British Insects" (1945); Lindroth, "Die Insektenfauna Islands" (1931); "List of Egyptian Insects in the Collection of the Entomological Section" of the Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt (1949).



## 1803 usage

*Catalogues*; Aldrich on North American Diptera (1905); Becker *et al.* on Palaearctic Diptera (4 vols., 1903-1907); Brunetti, "Catalogue of Oriental and South Asiatic Nemocera" (1920); Miller on Diptera of New Zealand (1950); Senior-White's parts of the Catalogue of Indian Insects (1927, 1928); Stuardo on the Diptera of Chile (1946)\*; W. R. Thompson, "Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests" (1943 to date).

*Manuals, etc.*: Baer, "Die Tachinen als Schmarotzer der schädlichen Insekten" (1921); H. F. Barnes' series on "Gall Midges of Economic Importance" (1946 to date); the publications of the Bishop Museum (Hawaii) on the insects of the Marquesas (1932-5), of the Society Islands (1935), and of Guam (1942-6); the several great series, under various authors, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) on the "Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile" (1929-37, 1948), Samoa (1928-35), and the Fiji Islands (Bezzi, 1928); the fascicles to date of "The Diptera or True Flies of Connecticut" (Curran *et al.*, 1942; Bromley, 1946; Fairchild, 1950); Curran, "The Families and Genera of North American Diptera" (1934); Curran, Diptera of "Insects of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands" (1928, 1931); Day, "British Tachinid Flies" (1948); Edwards, Oldroyd and Smart, "British Blood-sucking Flies" (1939); Enderlein, Diptera in "Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas" (1936); Enderlein, Diptera in Brohmer's "Fauna von Deutschland" (1944); "Fauna of British India" by Brunetti and others (1912-34); Fullaway and Krauss, "Common Insects of Hawaii" (1945); Henriksen, on Danish galls (1944); Houard's volumes on "Les Zoocécidies des Plantes" (1922-23, 1933, 1940); Johannsen, "Aquatic Diptera" (1934-37); Lundbeck, "Diptera Danica" (7 vols., 1908-27); Malloch, "Preliminary Classification of Diptera" (1917); Malloch's series of 39 papers on "Notes on Australian Diptera" (1923-1941) and his series on New Zealand Diptera (1926-35); Oldroyd (1949) and Coe, Freeman and Mattingly (1950), the first two volumes on Diptera of "Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects" (Royal Ent. Soc. London); Pearce, "Typical Flies" (1928); Rübsaamen and Hedicke, "Die Zoocecidien, etc." (1926); Séguy, "La vie des mouches et des moustiques" (1947, 2nd ed.); Séguy, "La Biologie des Diptères" (1950); Séguy, Diptères, in Grassé's "Traite de Zoologie," Tome X (1951); Stein, "Die verbreitetsten Tachiniden Mitteleuropas" (1924); Townsend, "Manual of Myiology" (12 parts, 1934-42); Tuxen, "Danske Dipterer. Bestemmelsestabeller til Familie" (1943)\*; West, "The Housefly" (1951).

*Faunal Lists*; For the Azores (Frey, 1945), Bermuda (Ogilvie, 1928, 1940), Brazil (Costa Lima, 1936), Canary Islands (Frey, 1936), Finland (Frey *et al.*, 1941), Greenland (Henriksen and Lundbeck, 1917, and Henriksen, 1939), Hawaii (Bryan, 1934), Jamaica (Gowdey, 1926, 1928), Mauritius (Moutia and Mamet, 1947), Palestine (Bodenheimer, 1937), Puerto Rico (Wolcott, 1924, 1936, 1941), in Canada in the lists for Alberta (Strickland, 1938, 1946), and Quebec (Winn and Beaulieu, 1932), and in the United States, in the state lists for Connecticut (Britton, 1920, 1938)\*, Kansas (Smith *et al.*, 1943), Mt.

\*In 11 publications listed under 1803 usage, and marked with an asterisk(\*), there is a lone exception of a family name based on 1800 usage (Itonididae in 4, Fungivoridae in 3, Omphralidae in 2, Tendipedidae and Tylidae in 1 each).



Desert Island in Maine (Johnson, 1927, Procter, 1938, 1946), New England (Johnson, 1925), New York (Leonard, 1928), North Carolina (Brimley, 1938, and supplements 1942, 1950), Oregon (Cole and Lovett, 1921), and Utah (Knowlton *et al.*, 1939-49).

In the periodical literature of Diptera, it is undoubtedly true that the modern specialized literature in certain families is predominantly based on 1800 names. This is true of TYLIDAE or MICROPEZIDAE and DORILAIIDAE or PIPUNCULIDAE. It may be noted, however, that these are relatively small and minor families, with a small total amount of literature, and the current predominance of the 1800 names is due to the recent activity of a few specialists (Hennig and Aczél in TYLIDAE, Aczél and D. E. Hardy in DORILAIIDAE). Even so, textbooks and other general works perpetuate the 1803 usage. In the major families, such as the CHIRONOMIDAE or TENDIPEDIDAE, CERATOPOGONIDAE or HELEIDAE, and TACHINIDAE or LARVAEVORIDAE, the 1803 names are decidedly more common. Such major families are those most often cited in general entomology, and in fields like cytology, limnology, parasitology, and ecology.

## (2) The literature of general entomology

### *Textbooks*

Out of 76 available textbooks of entomology, either general or applied, four use 1800 names, and 72 use 1803 names.

1800 *usage* (4): Balachowsky, "La lutte contre les insectes" (1951); Karny, "Biologie der Wasserinsekten" (1934); Kemper, "Die Haus- und Gesundheitsschädlinge und ihre Bekämpfung" (1943); Koegel, "Nutztierparasitologie" (1950, Band I).

1803 *usage* (72, in 23 countries): Alvarado (1939), Ramakrishna Ayyar (1940), Baerg (1948, 3rd ed.), Balfour-Browne (1932), Beeson (1941)\*, Berlese (1925, vol. 2), Bodenheimer (1930), Bogdanov-Kat'kov (1931), Brain (1929), Chrystal (1937, re-published 1948), Comstock (1940, 9th ed. of his well-known "Introduction to Entomology"), Comstock and Herrick (1938, 22nd ed. of Comstock's "Manual for the Study of Insects"), Dammerman (1929), Doane, Van Dyke, Chamberlain and Burke (1936), Ebeling (1950), Escherich (1941), Essig (1942), Evans (1943), Fernald and Shepard (1942, 4th ed. of Fernald's "Applied Entomology")\*, Folsom and Wardle (1934, 4th ed. of Folsom's "Entomology with Special Reference to its Ecological Aspects"), Fox (1925), Frickhinger (1946), Frost (1942), Graham (1939, 2nd ed.), Grandori (1945), Guénaux (1943, 2nd Spanish ed.), Guillaume (1938), Handlirsch (1925, in Schröder's "Handbuch der Entomologie"), Herms (1950, 4th ed.), Herrick (1935), Imms (1948, 7th ed. of his famed "General Textbook of Entomology"), Imms (1949, 4th ed. of his "Outlines of Entomology"), Li (1940), McKeown (1944, 2nd ed.), Martini (1946), Matheson (1944, "Entomology for Introductory Courses"), Matheson (1950, "Medical Entomology," 2nd ed.), Maxwell-Lefroy (1923), Metcalf and Flint (1932, "Fundamentals of Insect Life"), Metcalf and Flint (1951, "Destructive and Useful Insects," 3rd ed.), Molinari (1942), Mönnig (1938, 2nd ed.), Neveu-Lamaire (1938), Nüsslin (1927, 4th ed.), Paoli (1931-33), Patton and Evans (1929, 1931), Peairs (1948, 4th ed.), Riley and Johannsen (1938, 2nd ed.), Robinson and Jary (1929), H. H. Ross (1948),



Roy (1946), Russo (1949), Saalas (1933), Schimitschek (1944), Schmidt (1949), Shvanich (1949), Smart (1948, 2nd ed.), K. M. Smith (1948, 2nd ed.), Speyer (1937), Stapley (1949), Stollwaag (1928), Step (1929), Tillyard (1926), Tokunaga (1944)\*, Trägårdh (1939, 2nd ed.), Wardle (1929, "The Principles of Applied Entomology"), Wardle (1936, "General Entomology"), Weber (1933, "Lehrbuch der Entomologie")\*, Weber (1949, "Grundriss der Insektenkunde," 2nd ed.), Willcocks (1916-1937), Wille (1943), and Yu (1935).

### **"Zoological Record"**

In this great work, which must stand in a class by itself, family names based on 1803 usage have prevailed throughout its existence.

### **Guides and Handbooks**

1800 usage (2): Swain (1946), "The Insect Guide"; Tarenskov and Pavelshchekov (1948), "A Guide to the Insects of European U.S.S.R."

1803 usage (18): Abderhalden, "Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden" (Abteilung IX, parts in 1925, 1928); Brues and Melander's widely known "Classification of Insects" (1932) with key to the families of insects for the entire world; books on immature insects by Chu (1949) and Peterson (1951)\* in the United States; Matsumura's famous "6,000 Illustrated Insects of Japan-Empire" (1931); and guides and handbooks by Geyskens (1945) in Belgium, Urquhart (1949) in Canada, Moreton (1950) and Sandars (1946) in England, Colas (1948) and Portevin (1942)\* in France, Döderlein (1932) in Germany, Fletcher (1926) in India, Esaki and others (1932)\* in Japan, Filipev (1928) in Russia, and in the United States by Jacques (1947, 2nd ed.), Lutz (1948, the last of many editions), and Palmer (1949).

### **Non-taxonomic fields of entomology**

All books examined followed the 1803 usage, including those on morphology by MacGillivray (1923), Snodgrass (1935), Comstock (1918, "The Wings of Insects"), and Richards (1951, "The Integument of Arthropods"); on embryology by Johannsen and Butt (1941), Dawydoff (1928), and Hagan (1951); on physiology by Chauvin (1949) and Wigglesworth (two books, 1950, 4th editions); on biological control by Clausen (1940), Sweetman (1936), and Thompson (1930); on insect microbiology and pathology by Steinhaus (1947 and 1949); and on biology by Carpenter (1928), Brewster *et al.* (1946), Hermann Ross (1932), Wesenberg-Lund (1943), and W. M. Wheeler (1928).

### **Miscellaneous books (some technical, some popular)**

1800 usage (3): Jeannel on cavernicolous faunas (1926, 1943); Lepesme, "Les Insectes des Palmiers" (1947).

Mixed usage (3): Balachowsky and Mesnil, "Les Insectes Nuisibles aux Plantes Cultivées" (1935-6); Bodenheimer, "Animal Life in Palestine" (1935); Craighead, "Insect Enemies of Eastern Forests" (1950).

1803 usage (25): Böhner's two-volume "Geschichte der Cecidologie" (1933-5); Brues, "Insect Dietary" (1946); Brues, "Insects and Human Welfare" (1947); Essig, "Insects of Western North America" (1926);



Imms, "Recent Advances in Entomology" (1937, 2nd ed.); Kalshoeven, "De Plagen van de Cultuur-gewassen in Indonesia" (1951)\*; Needham, Frost and Tothill, "Leaf-mining Insects" (1928); Robertson, "Flowers and Insects" (1928); Schwardtfeger, "Grundriss der Forstpathologie" (1950); Séguy, "Les Insectes Parasites de l'Homme et des Animaux Domestiques" (1924), and the second edition of Dongé et Estiot's "Les Insectes et leur Dégâts" (1931); Sharp, *Insects*, in *Cambridge Natural History* (1922); West and Campbell, "D.D.T. and newer persistent insecticides" (1950, 2nd ed.); F. X. Williams on insects of Hawaiian sugar cane fields (1931); Wolcott, "Entomologie d'Haiti" (1927) and "An Economic Entomology of the West Indies" (1933); Zimmerman, vol. 1 (Introduction) of "Insects of Hawaii" (1948); and popular to semi-popular books by Curran (1945), Duncan and Pickwell (1939) and Lutz (1941) in the United States, Imms (1947, in the *New Naturalist Series*) and Burr (1939) in England, and Chauvin (1943), Darcy (1944) and Robert (1937, in "Les Beautés de la Nature" series) in France.

### (3) The literature of general zoology

A few zoology texts list some family names of insects, and insect genera are often used to illustrate parthénogenesis, paedogenesis and similar subjects. The survey was not as extensive as that for entomology, but all 34 volumes which used some Meigen names followed the 1803 usage. These include such famous works as Allee, "Animal Aggregations" (1931); Borradaile and Potts, "The Invertebrata" (1938, 2nd ed.); Brehm's *Tierleben*, vol. 1 by Rammner (1941); Dobzhansky, "Genetics and the Origin of Species" (1941); Galtsoff *et al.*, "Culture Methods for Invertebrate Animals" (1937); Huxley, "Evolution: The Modern Synthesis" (1943); and Wolf, "Animalium Cavernarum Catalogus" (1934-8); textbooks of general zoology by Chidester (1932), Cockerell (1927), Hegner (1942, 5th ed.), Kreckler (1934), Parker and Haswell (1949 ed.), Potter (1947), Storer (1951, 2nd ed.), Whitfield and Wood (1935); parasitologies by Baer (1946), Brumpt (1949, 6th ed.), Chandler (1949, 8th ed.), Culbertson (1942), Mackie, Hunter and Worth (1945), and Verdun and Mandoul (1950, 5th ed.); ecologies by Allee *et al.* (1949), Bodenheimer (1938), Chapman (1931), Clements and Shelford (1949, 4th printing), Hesse, Allee and Schmidt (1949, 4th printing), and Shelford (1929); aquatic biologies by Hausman (1950), Mellanby (1938), Morgan (1949, 12th printing of "Field Book of Ponds and Streams"), Pearse (1950), Tuxen (1944) and Ward and Whipple (1918, 1945, "Fresh-Water Biology"); and limnology by Welch (1935).

It is clear from this survey that the major publications both in *Diptera* and in general fields show overwhelmingly predominant usage of the 1803 names. A great many of these works will be important references for years to come. In addition, general sources of information, such as the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1950 ed.), *Dorland's "American Illustrated Medical Dictionary"* (1944, 12th ed.), and *Webster's New International Dictionary* (1950), also use the 1803 names.

An interesting and significant point revealed by the survey is the lack of citation of the opposite usage of disputed Meigen names. Of the 263 major publications, only 29 consistently list the opposite usage. Sixteen of these are in *Diptera*, thirteen in general entomology, and none in general zoology. Of



the 76 textbooks of entomology, only six (two in English, four in German) make it possible for a student to find the meaning of family names based on the opposite usage. Inasmuch as 88 per cent. of the major publications use the 1803 names, their usage is further emphasised by the lack of mention of the 1800 names.

**Table 1**  
*Summary of usage in major publications*

|                                   | 1800 Usage | Mixed Usage | 1803 Usage |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>Diptera</i>                    |            |             |            |
| Catalogues .. .. .                | —          | 2           | 7          |
| Manuals, etc. .. .. .             | 8          | 4           | 35         |
| Faunal Lists .. .. .              | 1          | 3           | 21         |
| <i>General Entomology</i>         |            |             |            |
| Textbooks .. .. .                 | 4          | 0           | 72         |
| Zoological Record .. .. .         | —          | —           | 1          |
| Guides and Handbooks .. .. .      | 2          | —           | 18         |
| Others .. .. .                    | 3          | 3           | 45         |
| <i>General Zoology</i>            |            |             | 34         |
| Totals (263) .. .. .              | 18         | 12          | 233        |
| Proportion of Total Usage .. .. . | 6.8%       | 4.6%        | 88.6%      |

#### (4) Recent usage

As a sample of recent usage, a survey was made of publications on Diptera listed in the last large pre-war volume of Zoological Record (1939), in the last two volumes of the Record (1947, 1948), and in the last volume (1950) of the Bibliography of Agriculture (Library, U.S. Dept of Agriculture). Of those which involved the disputed genera, the following totals were found.\*

These figures show that between three-fourths and four-fifths of recent publications and of recent authors still used the 1803 names, three and four decades after the 1800 paper was revived. Of the taxonomic papers, approximately 70 per cent. used the 1803 names; of the non-taxonomic papers, nine-tenths or more used them (95 per cent. of the four-year total of 149 papers). Taking the four years together, 34 countries were represented by authors using 1803 names, compared with 19 countries by authors using 1800 names.

\*In compiling the tables the few papers with mixed usage were not counted, joint authorship papers were credited to the senior author, papers using Chloropidae were not counted as 1803 usage because *Titania* 1800 has always been rejected by specialists in that family as a genus *dubium* incorrectly associated with *Chlorops*, and, because authors are divided on whether *Trypeta* 1803 and *Euribia* 1800 are synonyms, papers using the name Trypetidae were not counted as 1803 usage unless the author specifically mentioned that he did not accept *Euribia*. On each point except the first, the opposite decision would have increased the percentage of 1803 usage shown in the table. In each volume, only the publications of that year and the one immediately preceding were counted.



**Table 2**  
*Summary of Recent Usage\**

|                          | Type of Publication |                      |                  |                      |                  |                      | Authors |                      | Countries represented |            |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
|                          | Taxonomic           |                      | Non-taxonomic    |                      | Totals           |                      |         |                      |                       |            |
|                          | Number of papers    | Per cent. using 1803 | Number of papers | Per cent. using 1803 | Number of papers | Per cent. using 1803 | Number  | Per cent. using 1803 | 1800 usage            | 1803 usage |
| Zool. Record             |                     |                      |                  |                      |                  |                      |         |                      |                       |            |
| 1939 ..                  | 107                 | 71                   | 59               | 98                   | 166              | 81                   | 111     | 83                   | 9                     | 24         |
| 1947 ..                  | 83                  | 76                   | 22               | 95                   | 105              | 80                   | 78      | 77                   | 10                    | 24         |
| 1948 ..                  | 72                  | 68                   | 32               | 97                   | 104              | 76                   | 79      | 75                   | 10                    | 22         |
| Bibliog. Agr.<br>1950 .. | 66                  | 70                   | 36               | 86                   | 102              | 75                   | 82      | 74                   | 6                     | 16         |

\*In all, 37 papers were inaccessible and could not be checked for usage: 11 of 1939, 7 of 1947, 15 of 1948, 4 of 1950.



As a further sample of usage, a survey was made of two great journals of economic entomology, the *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (England) and the *Journal of Economic Entomology* (United States). Nine-tenths or more of the papers that involved any disputed Meigen genera used the 1803 names, as follows :

|                           | 1911-1930        |                      | 1931-1950        |                      |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                           | Number of papers | Per cent. using 1803 | Number of papers | Per cent. using 1803 |
| Bull. Ent. Research .. .. | 75               | 95%                  | 34               | 97%                  |
| Jour. Econ. Ent. .. ..    | 73               | 89%                  | 51               | 90%                  |

### Discussion

Regardless of the history of the case, and the merits of past arguments, the vital questions today are those of stability and uniformity. How long will dipterists continue to contribute to confusion throughout entomology and zoology with two sets of names for so many families and important genera ? If we are really interested in stability and uniformity, we should settle the Meigen names as soon as possible and make a definite contribution toward attaining those goals.

There is considerable usage on both sides, but the survey shows that predominant usage in specialized literature and overwhelming usage in general entomology and zoology are based on Meigen 1803 names. This is especially true for textbooks, so the next generation of entomologists is also being trained in the 1803 names. Further, the lack of cross-references in those works means that students and general workers will have difficulty in finding the meaning of 1800 names when they encounter them.

The point may be raised that if all specialists now turned to the 1800 names—if we may imagine such a change!--would not the general usage change accordingly ? Perhaps it would, eventually, but how long would it take ? How many years to change even the general entomology texts ? And how many more to change the general zoologies ? And how many, many more for the change to be felt in all the ramifications of zoology, in zoogeography, cytology, ecology, etc., and in dictionaries and encyclopedias, where now the 1803 names are used almost exclusively ?

A splendid example of the difficulty is available. In the gall midges (CECIDOMYIIDAE or ITONIDIDAE), the distinguished American specialist and virtually the only American worker on the family until recent years was E. P. Felt. Dr. Felt early (1911) adopted the 1800 name *Itonida* and used ITONIDIDAE (or ITONIDAE) for the family. In spite of the fact, however, that practically all American taxonomic literature in the family since 1911 has been under the name ITONIDIDAE, and that Dr. Felt was widely known and respected both as dipterist and economic entomologist, that family name has

not been adopted in any American textbook of entomology\* and in only a single American faunal list (Britton, 1938).

It may also be noted here that while a number of taxonomists changed from 1803 to 1800 usage, there are and have been some prominent authors who adopted 1800 names for a time and then returned to 1803 usage. C. H. T. Townsend used 1803 names until about 1910 or 1911, and then 1800 names for about twenty years, but he changed back to the 1803 names early in the 1930's, so that his monumental "Manual of Myiology" (12 parts, 1934-1942) employed the 1803 names. The distinguished specialist on CHIRONOMIDAE, J. J. Kieffer, used the 1800 names in a number of papers from about 1911 to 1917, and then changed back to 1803 names for his remaining ten to twelve years of publishing. Bezzi followed 1800 usage until about 1920, but returned to 1803 names for his last eight years. An example among contemporary authors is E. Séguy of Paris, who used the 1800 names for some years but who has returned to the 1803 names in his latest major work, "La Biologie de Diptères" (1950), and in several other recent publications.

Assuming that uniformity is possible, how long will it take to achieve it by rule? How long to change the predominant 1803 usage to agree with the minority 1800 usage? Would it not be quicker and easier for the minority to change to the majority view? Specialists in Diptera, who are the main users of the 1800 names, are necessarily acquainted with both 1800 and 1803 names and could make any change relatively easily. The general and applied entomologists and zoologists, on the other hand, generally know and recognise only one set of names, which is almost always the 1803 set because they were so taught, and because their current textbooks and references are for the most part based on those names.

All things considered, it seems hopeless to expect uniformity under the 1800 names for many years, perhaps not for centuries, perhaps never. Piece-meal one-by-one consideration of the disputed names, as now under way by the International Commission, will prolong the agony, and in the end may not gain uniformity, however good the intentions. Finally, then, although I have been using the 1800 names myself for some years, I have come to the belief that stability and uniformity could be more quickly achieved by adoption of the 1803 names and the family names based upon them.

This is a position at which I have arrived as a practical solution, regardless of theoretical considerations. Lest my position be misunderstood, I wish to make it clear that, following the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I believe that the 1800 names are available and should have been used. In spite of the harsh things said in recent years about the Law of Priority, the fact remains that the real fault lies with taxonomists themselves. No principle can be effective, whether it be called a Law of Priority, a Law of Prescription, or any other, unless action by taxonomists is reasonably prompt, completely co-operative and virtually unanimous.

If we cannot—as we have not thus far with Meigen 1800—achieve stability and uniformity by rule or principle, let us try it by agreement, or, to be formal

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\*Fernald and Shepard (1942) might be counted as adopting it, but they seem non-committal, "Itonididae or Cecidomyiidae."



about it, by suspending a rule. Late as it is, I believe that the *complete elimination* of Meigen's 1800 paper would be a distinct step forward in straightening out the nomenclature of the order Diptera, and would be a real contribution to stability and uniformity.

I therefore propose that the publication by Meigen (1800) be suppressed.

**COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL BY DR. CURTIS W. SABROSKY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAMES OF MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)**

By WILLI HENNIG,

(*Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Germany*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)**

(Enclosure to letter dated 25th October, 1951)

Die von Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky vorgebrachten Gründe gegen die Beibehaltung der Namen von Meigen 1800 sind durchweg einleuchtend und einzeln kaum zu widerlegen. Noch wichtiger scheinen mir aber grundsätzliche Erwägungen, die Dr. Sabrosky ausdrücklich beiseite lässt, die mir aber doch *ausschlaggebend* zu sein scheinen :

(1) Nomenklatur und Systematik sind zwar an sich verschiedene Gebiete. Es hat aber seinen guten Grund, wenn die Klärung nomenklatorischer Fragen und die Anwendung der Internationalen Regeln bei der Feststellung eines gültigen Namens ausschliesslich in systematischen Arbeiten durchgeführt wird. Daher haben systematische Arbeiten und solche allgemein- und angewandt-zoologischen Inhalts bei der Beurteilung nomenklatorischer Notwendigkeiten auch nicht das gleiche Gewicht.

(2) Die von Dr. Sabrosky angeführten Arbeiten und Handbücher allgemeineren Inhalts wenden sich meist keineswegs allein gegen die immerhin wenigen wichtigen Namen von Meigen 1800, sondern gegen die konsequente Anwendung der Internationalen Nomenklaturregeln überhaupt. Es bedarf kaum der Anführung von Beispielen, um zu zeigen, dass viele der in diesen Arbeiten bewusst gebrauchten Namen *nicht* den Internationalen Regeln entsprechen. Auch in der von Sabrosky angeführten Arbeit von Séguéy (*La Biologie des Diptères*), der wegen des Namens ihres Autors besonderes Gewicht zuzukommen scheint, sind keineswegs nur die Namen von Meigen 1803 an Stelle der Namen von Meigen 1800 gebraucht. Vielmehr sind offenbar bewusst auch viele der "gebräuchlichen" an Stelle

der einwandfrei gültigen Namen bevorzugt (z.B. *Stegomyia fasciata* für *Aedes aegypti*, etc., etc.). Auch ist mit Sicherheit vorauszusehen, dass z.B. die gültigen Namen *Sylvicola* und *Sylvicolidae* noch sehr lange von der Literatur über allgemeine und praktische Entomologie aus den gleichen Gründen unbeachtet bleiben werden.

(3) Auch für den Systematiker ist es nicht dasselbe, ob er bestimmte Namen oder ein bestimmtes nomenklatorisches Prinzip in Einzelarbeiten vertritt, oder ob er an einem umfassenden Sammelwerk mitarbeitet, das für lange Zeit und für ein grösseres Faunengebiet die Grundlage aller künftigen Arbeit bilden soll. Die in solchen Sammelwerken verantwortungsbewusst getroffenen Entscheidungen haben ein gegenüber anderen Arbeiten überwiegendes Gewicht zu beanspruchen. Von den bei Sabrosky angeführten Werken sind hier nur zu nennen: (a) Lindner, Die Fliegen der paläarktischen Region; (b) Fauna UdSSR. (Beide haben sich für Meigen 1800 entschieden); (c) Fauna of British India (Entscheidung für Meigen 1803). Es besteht aber kein Zweifel, dass die Kontroverse Meigen 1800 gegen Meigen 1803 für die paläarktische Region wichtiger ist als für andere Faunengebiete.

(4) Es ist für den Systematiker keine angenehme Aufgabe, Namensänderungen durchzuführen, die nach den Internationalen Regeln notwendig sind, und sie gegen Einwendungen zu verteidigen. Dies geschieht allein auf Grund der Überzeugung, dass die Internationalen Nomenklaturregeln und die strikte Beachtung aller einmal getroffenen Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission die einzige Garantie für die Aufrechterhaltung einer international gültigen zoologischen Nomenklatur und die Feststellbarkeit der Gültigkeit eines Namens bilden können.

(5) Wenn nun im Falle der Namen von Meigen 1800 frühere Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission aufgehoben werden und dadurch alle die Autoren und Herausgeber von Sammelwerken nachträglich ins Unrecht gesetzt werden, die sich streng auf den Boden der zur gegebenen Zeit gültigen Regeln und Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission gestellt haben, entsteht die grosse Gefahr, dass ein strenges Festhalten an den Internationalen Regeln und an den Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission in Zukunft nicht mehr wirksam verteidigt werden kann. Es könnte dann jederzeit der Einwand erhoben und nicht widerlegt werden, dass ein beharrliches Ignorieren der Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission schliesslich in jedem Falle zu einer Aufhebung dieser Entscheidung führen kann.

(6) Obwohl ich es ausserordentlich bedauere, dass die Namen von Meigen 1800 nicht *rechtzeitig*, d.h. vor etwa 40 Jahren, unterdrückt worden sind, halte ich es aus den vorstehend angeführten Gründen, für richtiger, die früheren Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission über die Namen von Meigen 1800 *nicht* aufzuheben und diesen Namen ihre Gültigkeit zu belassen. Sollte das nicht geschehen, dann wäre eine allgemeine Revision des Prioritätsprinzips oder die Aufstellung und Anerkennung einer umfassenden Liste von *Nomina conservanda* die einzige Alternative, die mit Rücksicht auf die Zukunft der zoologischen Nomenklatur verantwortet werden könnte.



**ON DR. W. HENNIG'S COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL  
THAT THE "MEIGEN (1800)" NAMES SHOULD BE SUP-  
PRESSED FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES**

By CURTIS W. SABROSKY

*(United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration,  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)*

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)**

(Enclosure to letter dated 10th January, 1952)

There is certainly much to be said for the philosophical arguments advanced by Dr. Hennig, and ordinarily I should agree. But the apparent endlessness of the 1800 controversy, and the persistence and vitality of the 1803 names, both in the literature of Diptera and in other fields of entomology and zoology which taxonomy is supposed to serve rather than to confuse, make the practical aspects of the problem uppermost in importance in my opinion.

It is, of course, quite understandable that workers who have always, or for a long time, applied the Rules and *Opinions* in good faith and used the 1800 names should not wish to change to the 1803 names. But given the existing circumstance of two opposing sets of wishes and practices, may we not justly inquire into the proportionate sizes of the two groups? On which side lies the greatest amount of changing? If the two groups were equal, or not far apart, then it would be reasonable to insist upon the Rules and urge dissenters to change in that direction. But when the evidence indicates that after four decades of trial, one side is overwhelmingly predominant, is it not then reasonable to suggest that the best, quickest and least confusing way to reach stability and uniformity, is for the minority to join with the large majority in striving toward those goals? That is my practical approach to the problem of Meigen, 1800.

As an additional comment, though its inclusion here does not refer to Dr. Hennig, I doubt that absolute unanimity on the Meigen names will ever be possible, for there will undoubtedly be independents who will refuse to change for any consideration, either of rule or of usage. Such irreconcilables can only be disregarded if their position blocks the attainment, by an overwhelming majority of co-operative workers, of a stable and uniform nomenclature based on the greatest good for the greatest number.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS," LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA, SUB-ORDER OPHIDIA)**

By HERNDON G. DOWLING

(University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann. Arbor., Michigan, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)**

A solution to the present confusion in nomenclature caused by dual usage of the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) has recently been proposed by Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **2** (3): 67-69). However, due to the time elapsed and the resulting confusion which would ensue with a reversal of the names *T. sirtalis* and *T. sauritus*, an alternative solution is herein proposed.

*Historical Summary*

In the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus (1758: 222) gave the name *Coluber sirtalis* to a snake collected in Canada by Peter Kalm. This snake was described as having 150 ventrals and 114 caudals, and thus, as pointed out by Klauber (*Copeia*, **1948**: 8-10), certainly refers to the Ribbon-snake of North America.

In the Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus again described this species (not an unusual occurrence), this time as *Coluber saurita* (1766: 385), based upon a specimen collected by Alexander Garden in "Carolina". Another specimen collected by him in "Carolina" was the basis for the name *Coluber ordinatus* Linnaeus (1766: 379); this species was early recognised as a non-striped gartersnake (since shown to be a colour phase of the Common Garter-snake).

• However, Harlan (1827, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5**: 352, and 1835, *Medical and Physical Researches*. Philadelphia: 116) tentatively (and mistakenly) applied the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus to the striped phase of the Common Gartersnake, saying that it had been "Hitherto not accurately described", and retained the name *Coluber ordinatus* for another colour phase. The application of the trivial name *sirtalis* to the Common Gartersnake (striped phase) was questioned by Holbrook in 1840 in his *North American Herpetology*, Philadelphia (**4**: 91) [Klauber, not seen], and in 1842 (**4**: 43-44) but he used it, nevertheless, believing that Linnaeus would not have first described the Ribbonsnake as *C. sirtalis* and later as *C. saurita*, and since the latter name definitely referred to this snake, that the former, therefore, must refer to the Common Gartersnake. The lingering doubts of this application were dispelled by continued usage through the years, everyone apparently basing his work upon that just previous, rather than upon the original descriptions.

Thus, through many years of usage, the trivial name *saurita* (now used in the combination *Thamnophis sauritus*) has become the accepted name for the



Ribbonsnake. The Common Gartersnake, however, has had *two* names applied to it for most of this time (this was not pointed out by Schmidt and Conant). The trivial name *ordinatus* was correctly applied, but restricted to the non-striped colour phase, until Ruthven (1907, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, **61** : 176) synonymised it with *Thamnophis sirtalis* (auct.); the latter name, previously restricted to the striped phase, then became (erronously) the only one recognised for this species. It retained this position until the appearance of Klauber's work in 1948.

In the interval between the appearance of Klauber's work (April 22, 1948) and the present date, the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) has been used by different authors to refer to both the Ribbonsnake and the Common Gartersnake. A census of the two American herpetological journals since 1948 is sufficient to demonstrate the present confusion. In the journal of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* has been applied to the Common Gartersnake in one paper (*Copeia* **1950** : 233-234), to the Ribbonsnake in one (*Copeia* **1951** : 79), and in one the intended species cannot be determined from the text (*Copeia* **1950** : 229). In the other journal the name is more frequently used, and thus more confused; *Thamnophis sirtalis* was applied to the Common Gartersnake in three cases (*Herpetologica* **5** : 86; **6** : 71-4, 97-100), to the Ribbonsnake in two (*op. cit.* **5** : 17, 89) and one usage is indeterminate (*op. cit.* **5** : 119).

The name *Thamnophis ordinatus* has been adopted recently for the Common Gartersnake in both journals (*Copeia* **1951** : 54, and *Herpetologica* **5** : 49-50; **6** : 87, 88, 121, 145, and subsequently) as well as in Perkins' recent *Key to the Snakes of the United States* (*Bull. zool. Soc. San Diego* **24**) which has wide distribution. To revive the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* for this snake now will merely cause further confusion.

#### Recommendation

Therefore, it is herein proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

- (1) use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (described in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*), which was originally applied to the Ribbonsnake (as shown by Klauber, *Copeia* **1948** : 8-10), but which was mistakenly applied to the Common Gartersnake for a long period of time, and further, to place it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) place the trivial names *ordinatus* Linnaeus, 1766, and *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766 (originally published respectively in the binominal combinations *Coluber ordinatus* and *Coluber saurita*) (both now recognised as belonging to the genus *Thamnophis* Fitzinger) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

#### Summary and Conclusions

It should be pointed out that if the proposal of Schmidt and Conant is followed, it will necessitate the artificial linking of the name of one animal with

the original description of another. This would mean that workers could not base their idea of this species upon the original description, thus putting our system of nomenclature into an awkward position. Furthermore, it would prolong the present confusion over the name *Thamnophis sirtalis*. If the present proposal is followed, on the other hand, only the suppression of a single name is necessary, an action for which there is ample precedent.

**SUPPLEMENTARY REQUEST SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION LAID BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA)**

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

(Chief Curator of Zoology, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.)

and

ROGER CONANT

(Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)**

(Letter dated 23rd October, 1951)

Supplemental to our recommendation regarding stabilization of the name *Coluber sirtalis* for the common garter snake of North America, and at the suggestion of Dr. J. Chester Bradley, a member of the Commission, we add the following:—

We request the Commission, under their plenary powers if need be, to direct that the specific name *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766 shall apply to the form described by Blanchard, F. M. (1924, *Papers Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters*, 4 : 18) as the subspecies *sauritus* of *Thamnophis sauritus*. This is the sense of the several editions of the *Checklist of North American Amphibians and Reptiles* by Leonhard Stejneger and Thomas Barbour, 1933 (Third edition) : 124.



# A SUPPLEMENTARY POINT ON THE NAME "MAGDALIS" GERMAR, 1817 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By J. CHESTER BRADLEY

(Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)202)

(Enclosure to letter dated 23rd October, 1951)

In rewriting the case of *Rhina* and *Magdalis* (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 47-55) to bring it into conformity with acts taken at Paris in 1948, the fact was overlooked that Pierce (1918, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.*, **20** : 72) did reject the name *Rhina barbicornis* Latreille, 1804 on the grounds that it is preoccupied (by *R. barbicornis* (Fabricius), Latr.). Therefore, the conclusion (at the bottom of p. 49) that *Rhina barbicornis* Latreille, 1804, a secondary homonym of *R. barbicornis* (Fabricius, 1775) Latreille [1802-03], is an available name, is not fully correct. At least it requires further consideration. Since Pierce's rejection was made prior to 1951 it makes no difference that he did not regard the two as congeneric. (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 121, para. 8.)

I have demonstrated (*loc. cit.* **4** : 47-48) that Latreille ([1802-03]) transferred *Curculio barbicornis* Fabricius to *Rhina* only by some sort of *lapsus calami*, that he wrote *barbicornis* F., when he meant to write *barbirostris* F. Had it not been for this unintentional use of the wrong word, *barbicornis* Latreille, 1804, would never have been a secondary synonym of *barbirostris* (Fabricius) Latreille.

While technically it cannot be argued that homonymy did not exist, under the circumstances it would be a feeble reason (even though the later name was rejected by Pierce) for now rejecting the universally used trivial name of this economic species.

I therefore propose as necessary one further action by the Commission, to be added to those previously submitted (*loc. cit.* **4** : 53). This is, that the Commission should :

(1) Use their plenary powers

- . . . . .
- (d) to suppress for purposes of the Law of Homonymy the reference to *Curculio barbicornis* Fabricius, 1775) under the genus *Rhina*, made by Latreille [1802-1803] *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 198.

Although the paper and an earlier one by W. D. Pierce dealing with the subject were used by me in preparing my original proposal, I am indebted to Mr. Elwood C. Zimmerman for calling my attention to them again, and thus enabling me to note that Pierce had actually rejected the trivial name *barbicornis* Latreille, 1804, as preoccupied.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "LYSIPPE" KINAHAN, 1858 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) AND TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "LYSIPPE" MALMGREN, 1865 (CLASS POLYCHAETA)**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)373)**

The object of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to validate the name *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 by suppressing the older name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, under its plenary powers.

In 1858 J. R. Kinahan in a paper entitled "Natural History Notes in Devon and Cornwall" (*Nat. Hist. Rev.*, Dublin, **5**: 266-271) mentioned a species of shrimp as *Hippolyte (Lysippe) Cranchii* (p. 266). In 1859 the same paper was published in *Proc. Dublin Univ. zool.-bot. Ass.*, **1**: 141-148, the name *Hippolyte (Lysippe) Cranchii* being mentioned there on page 142.

The name *Lysippe* Kinahan (1858) for a Decapod Crustacean is valid as Kinahan used a binominal nomenclature, for the name was not preoccupied, and it was provided with an indication (the subgeneric name *Lysippe* was used by Kinahan for the species *Hippolyte Cranchii* Leach only, so that that species becomes the type species of the subgenus). Thus, all the requirements specified in Article 25 of the *Règles* were duly fulfilled.

As far as I am able to ascertain the name *Lysippe* Kinahan has been overlooked by all subsequent authors; it is not even included in Neave's *Nomenclator zoologicus*. The only name *Lysippe* mentioned by Neave (1939, *Nomencl. zool.*, **2**: 1024) is *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865, for a genus of Polychaeta. Kinahan's name *Lysippe* is older, however, than that of Malmgren, so that under the normal operation of the *Règles* the latter would have to be rejected as a junior homonym.

On my request Dr. Pierre Fauvel, Professor at the Faculty of Sciences of the Université Catholique at Angers, France, and one of the foremost specialists of Polychaeta, kindly provided me with the following informations: "Depuis 1865, le nom de *Lysippe labiata* a été employé, sans discussion, par tous les spécialistes: à l'exception de Grube et de Théel, qui ne le distinguaient pas du genre *Amphicteis*. En 1936, je l'ai employé également pour une espèce nouvelle du Maroc: *Lysippe vanelli*. Changer ainsi un nom de genre aussi longtemps employé sans discussion et correspondant à une description détaillée et précise, accompagnée de bonnes figures, parceque ce nom a été employé quelques années auparavant pour un Crustacé, et alors que ce nom était resté à peu près inconnu des Carcinologues, me paraît être une de ces déplorables aberrations de l'emploi trop strict de la loi de priorité. C'est ainsi qu'on arrive à rendre inintelligible la nomenclature pour les non-spécialistes, et cela sans aucune utilité et, en outre, ces changements de noms sont rarement définitifs,



car on est encore à la merci d'une découverte d'un nom encore plus ancien ou d'une synonymie plus ou moins discutable. Je serais donc d'avis de conserver le nom de *Lysippe* pour les Polychètes et, si besoin est, d'en créer un autre pour l'*Hippolyte cranchii*."

Judged solely from the standpoint of carcinologists, the acceptance of the name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, would not be open to any strong objection for the only result would be that it would replace the generic name *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947 (*Siboga Exped. Mon.* **39**(A)(8): 45, type species, by original designation: *Hippolyte cranchi* (emend. of *cranchii*) Leach, [1817], *Malac. Podophth. Brit.* (16): pl. 38, figs. 17-21), a name published for the genus having the above species as its type species, at a time prior to the rediscovery of the name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858. I entirely agree, however, with Professor Fauvel that it is not from the foregoing point of view that this case should be judged. What is important and relevant in this case is the strong objection that there would be to the suppression, as a homonym, of the well known generic name *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 in the Polychaeta, for the benefit of the earlier name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, in the Class Crustacea, a name which, as already explained, has never been used by carcinologists.

I accordingly now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:—

(1) to use its plenary powers:—

(a) to suppress the generic name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to validate the generic name *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*:—

(a) *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 (gender of generic name: feminine) (type species, by monotypy: *Lysippe labiata* Malmgren, 1865), as proposed, under (1) (b) above, to be validated under the plenary powers;

(b) *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947 (gender of generic name: masculine) (type species, by original designation: *Hippolyte cranchi* (emend. of *cranchii*) Leach, 1817);

(3) to place the generic name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, as proposed, under (1) (a) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*;

(4) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*;

(a) *labiata* Malmgren, 1865 (as published in the binominal combination *Lysippe labiata*) (trivial name of type species of *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865);

(b) *cranchi* (emend. of *cranchii*) Leach, 1817 (as published in the binominal combination *Hippolyte cranchii*) (trivial name of type species of *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY  
THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "CUMMINGELLA"  
REED, 1942 (CLASS TRILOBITA) (CARBONIFEROUS)

By C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.

(Geological Survey and Museum, London)

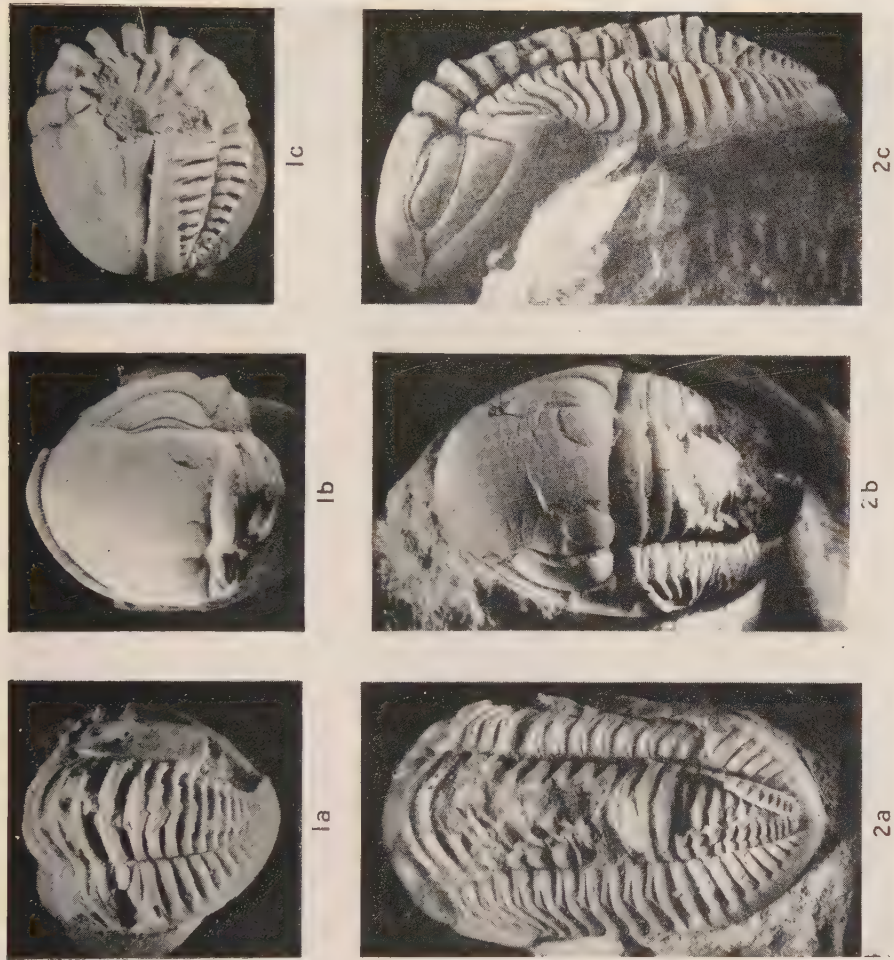
(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)409)

The present application for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers to designate, as the type species of the genus *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **9** : 653) (Class Trilobita), a species, other than that which would be the type species under the *Règles*, is submitted under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158-159) as that to be followed in the case of genera based upon misidentified type species.

2. The facts of this case are simple. Reed, when first publishing the generic name *Cummingella*, designated, as the type species of the genus so named, the nominal species *Entomolithus (Oniscites) derbiensis* Martin. This name, in the form *Entomolithus Oniscites (Derbyensis)*, was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrific. derbiensis* : Signature Sheets X and Y pl. 45, figs. 1, 2; pl. 45\*, fig. 1.)

3. The specimens on which Martin's figures were based have not been traced and it is necessary therefore to rely exclusively upon his figures for the purpose of determining the species to which the names which he published are applicable. In a paper entitled "The genotype of *Cummingella* Reed" published in 1946 (*Geol. Mag.* **83** : 186-191), I discussed at length the figures given by Martin for his *Entomolithus Oniscites (derbiensis)* and for the reasons there given came to the conclusion that all except one of Martin's illustrations were unrecognisable at the species level without additional evidence obtainable only from an examination of the missing original specimens. The one exception is figure 1 on Martin's plate 45\*. The specimen so figured was used by Martin himself as a standard for comparing his species *derbyensis* with a "very perfect specimen of the *Entomolithus paradoxus* from Dudley". Moreover, this is the only one of the four figures given by Martin which show the following features noted in his description of his *derbyensis* : (1) the "striated margin" of the head ; (2) the "single minute point or tubercle" on the occipital ring ; (3) the post-cephalic segments "each marked with a line of minute tubercles". Workers closely succeeding Martin, such as Phillips (1836, *Ill. Geol. Yorks.* **2** : 240) and Portlock (1843, *Rep. Geol. Londonderry* : 312), interpreted Martin's species on the basis of this figure. Martin, as was inevitable, having regard to the period in which he wrote, did not designate a holotype for his species. Neither has any subsequent writer selected a lectotype from among the specimens figured by Martin, although in my paper of 1946 I made it clear that the specimen shown as figure 1 on Martin's plate 45\* was the only one, for which it was possible definitely to identify the species figured and suggested that this might appropriately serve as lectotype. Since the publication of that





*For the explanation to this Plate see overleaf*

## EXPLANATION TO PLATE 1

### Illustrations of the type species of "*Cummingella*" Reed, 1942 (species proposed to be so designated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers)

(Note: All the illustrations are three times natural size)

Fig. 1a, 1b, 1c. *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843: specimen selected as the lectotype by Stubblefield (C. J.) in present application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. This is the specimen illustrated by Portlock as figure 3a on plate xi in his *Report on the Geology of Londonderry*. The locality of this specimen is "Clonfeacle, Co. Tyrone" and the horizon Carboniferous Limestone. This specimen is preserved in the Geological Survey Museum as Specimen No. 63031.

Fig. a. View of pygidium and part of thorax.

Fig. b. View of cephalon.

Fig. c. Side view of entire fossil.

Fig. 2a, 2b, 2c. *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock. Original of specimen illustrated by Portlock as *Phillipsia jonesii* var. *seminifera* ? Phillips. In addition to being illustrated by Portlock as figs. 5a and 5b on pl. xi (*op. cit.*) in 1843, this specimen was illustrated by Woodward (1883: pl. i, figs. 2a, 2b, 6) under the name *Phillipsia derbiensis* Martin, 1809 from "Longnor, Staffordshire." The horizon and locality of this specimen, however, are the same as that for the specimen here illustrated as fig. 1. This specimen is preserved in the Geological Survey Museum as Specimen No. 63037.

Fig. a. View of thorax and pygidium.

Fig. b. View of cephalon and part of thorax.

Fig. c. Side view of entire fossil.



paper, the International Congress of Zoology has provided precise means (through its revision of Article 31) for selecting a lectotype from a series of syntypes (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 73-77) and has defined, and incorporated in the *Règles*, the term "lectotype" (1950, *ibid.* **4** : 184-188). In these circumstances it is essential that a lectotype should be selected for the nominal species *Entomolithus Onicites derbyensis* Martin, 1809, this being the only means by which to determine with precision the identity of the species which, under a strict application of the *Règles*, is the type species of the genus *Cummingella* Reed. In order to put this matter beyond reach of further argument, I accordingly hereby select the specimen shown as figure 1 on plate 45\* of Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* to be the lectotype of the foregoing species. The species *Entomolithus Onicites (derbyensis)* Martin, 1809, as defined by the foregoing lectotype selection is congeneric with *Phillipsia mucronata* McCoy, 1844 (*Syn. Char. carb. Limest. Foss. Ireland* : 162, pl. iv, fig. 8), the type species, by original designation of the genus *Weberides* Reed, 1942 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **9** : 653).

4. The generic diagnosis given by Reed for his genus *Cummingella* was founded upon the descriptions and illustrations of *Phillipsia derbyensis* (Martin) published by various authors from the time of H. Woodward's account of that species published in 1883 (*Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Trilobites* (**1**) : 14-15) and not upon the original material described and illustrated by Martin (1809). As I have explained in some detail in my paper (1946) to which reference has already been made, de Koninck in 1844 (*Descr. Anim. foss. Terr. carbonif. Belg.* : 601) and Woodward in 1883 (*op. cit.* : 14) both misinterpreted Martin's species *Entomolithus Onicites (derbyensis)*. Woodward's account of that species was particularly misleading, since the fossil on which he principally relied as the basis of his restoration of its structure was stated by him to have come from the Carboniferous Limestone of Longnor in Staffordshire, whereas it really came from Clonfeacle, Co. Tyrone. That specimen, which is still extant in the Geological Survey Museum (No. 63037) had moreover previously been figured by Portlock as one of the syntypes of *Phillipsia jonesii* (recte *jonesi*) Portlock, 1843 (*Rep. Geol. Londonderry* : 308, pl. xi, fig. 5).

5. Under the *Règles*, as clarified by the last International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158-159) the author of a generic name is to be deemed correctly to have identified the species placed by him in the genus so named. It follows therefore that it is the true *Entomolithus Onicites (derbyensis)* Martin, 1809, and not the species misidentified therewith by Reed (following Woodward, 1883) which, in the absence of special action taken by the International Commission, is the type species of *Cummingella* Reed, 1942. That species, as has already been noted, is referable to the genus *Weberides* Reed, 1942. The latter name was published on the same page as the name *Cummingella* Reed, and, under the page and line precedence rule introduced by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 328-331), has priority over the name *Cummingella*. Accordingly, under the normal application of the *Règles*, the name *Cummingella* Reed sinks as a subjective synonym of the name *Weberides* Reed. On the other hand, the species which Reed intended to designate as the type species of his genus *Cummingella*

and which he referred to under the erroneous name "*Entomolithus (Oniscites) derbiensis*" Martin, i.e. the species the oldest available name for which is *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock 1843, is left without an available generic name.

6. In view of the confusion which in this case would result from the maintenance of the assumption that the species designated by Reed as the type species of his genus *Cummingella* had been correctly identified by that author, the present is a case to which the procedure laid down for varying the type species of genera based upon misidentified type species (see paragraph 1 above) is particularly applicable. I accordingly ask the International Commission under that procedure to use its plenary powers to designate *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, to be the type species of *Cummingella* Reed, 1942. As that nominal species was based upon several syntypes, none of which has ever been selected as the lectotype, it is important, as part of the proposed settlement of the present case, that such a selection should now be made. The syntype which might have been the most suitable to be so selected is that figured by Portlock as figs. 5a, and 5b on pl. xi of his *Report on the Geology of Londonderry* 1843, which (as explained in paragraph 4 above) is the specimen which later was erroneously figured by Woodward (1883) as *Entomolithus Oniscites (derbiensis)* Martin, 1809. Since, however, Portlock expressed the view that that specimen showed varietal differences from the remainder of his syntype material and since he did in fact apply to it, though with doubt, the name *Phillipsia jonesi* var. *seminiferus* (Phillips, 1836), it is undesirable to select that specimen as the lectotype of *Phillipsia jonesi*, though it was undoubtedly used by Portlock in his original description of that species. Accordingly, I select the original of figure 3a on plate xi, illustrated by Portlock in 1843 (*op. cit.*), which is extant in the Geological Survey Museum (No. 63031) to be the lectotype of *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, and I recommend that this lectotype selection be expressly noted by the International Commission, when designating *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock as the type species of *Cummingella* Reed.

7. I recommend that, once the type species of the genus *Cummingella* Reed has been settled in the manner proposed in the preceding paragraph, that name should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. I recommend also that there should at the same time be added to that List (1) the name *Weberides* Reed, 1942, and (2) the name *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843. The type species of the first of these genera is (as already explained in paragraph 3 above) *Phillipsia mucronata* McCoy, 1844. The type species of *Phillipsia* Portlock, is *Phillipsia kellyi* Portlock, 1843 (*Rep. Geol. Londonderry*: 307, pl. xi, fig. 1). The trivial name cited above is an emendation of the defective form "*kellii*", made under the decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 67-68), that species having been so selected by Vogdes in 1890 (*Bull. U.S. geol. Surv.* **63**: 83); the earlier selection by Miller (S.A.) in 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Paleont.*: 560) of *Asaphus gemmuliferus* 1836 (Phillips, *Ill. Geol. Yorks.* **2**: 240, pl. xxii, fig. 11) is invalid, since that species was not one of those cited by Portlock, when he first published the generic name *Phillipsia*; it was, in fact, a *species inquirenda* from the standpoint of Portlock at the time when he first published the name *Phillipsia*.



8. Turning to the trivial names involved in the present case, I recommend that there should be added to the *Official List of Specific Trivial names in Zoology* the trivial names of the type species both of *Cummingella* Reed and of *Weberides* Reed, each of these names being an available name and the oldest such name for the species concerned. In the case of the first of these names (*jonesi* Portlock), it is (as already noted) desirable that a note should be inserted in the *Official List*, directing that the species so named is to be interpreted in accordance with the lectotype selection made in paragraph 6 above. The trivial name (*kellyi* Portlock) of the type species of *Phillipsia* Portlock is an available name, but the nominal species so named has been subjectively identified by Woodward in 1883 (*Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Trilobites* (1): 17) with the older nominal species *Asaphus gemmuliferus* Phillips, 1836 (for the bibliographical reference to which see paragraph 7 above). I have examined the type material of both these nominal species and in the light of this examination, I do not agree with Woodward's opinion and consider that two distinct species are involved. Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the trivial name *kellyi* Portlock, 1843, is not only an available name but is also the oldest such name for the species so named by Portlock, and I ask that the International Commission should now place this trivial name on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. The original specimen figured by Portlock as figure 1 on his plate xi is extant in the Geological Survey Museum (No. 63045) and I hereby select it to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Phillipsia kellyi* Portlock, 1843.

9. In order completely to dispose of the names dealt with in the present application, it is necessary to consider the question of the name which in future should be applied to the species named *Entomolithus Onicites (derbyensis)* by Martin in 1809, for it is necessary at this stage to recall that at its meeting held in Paris in 1948 the International Commission gave a ruling that no names published in Martin's *Petrificata derbiensis* of 1809 acquired any standing in virtue of having been so published. The next author to use Martin's trivial name *derbyensis* was Phillips who in 1836 (2: 240) adopted this name (in the combination *Entomolithus derbiensis* [recte] *derbyensis*) and applied it in the same sense as Martin (i.e. for the species, a specimen of which Martin had illustrated as figure 1 on his plate 45\*). Fortunately, therefore, it is still possible to use the trivial name *derbyensis* for the species so named by Martin, the only change necessary being that in future that name will need to be attributed not to Martin, 1809, but to Phillips, 1836. It is desirable that, in order to close this matter, the trivial name *derbyensis* Phillips, 1836, should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

10. Having now completed our survey of the nomenclatorial issues involved in the present case, it is possible to summarise the action which it is desired that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take, namely that it should:—

- (1) use its plenary powers under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for the determination of the type species of genera based upon misidentified type species, to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Cummingella*

Reed, 1942, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken and to designate *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843 (as defined by the lectotype selection made in the present application) to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

- (2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers : *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, as defined in the manner specified in (1) above) ;

(b) *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Vogdes (1890) : *Phillipsia kellyi* (emend. of *kellii*) Portlock, 1843, as defined by the lectotype selection made in the present application) ;

(c) *Weberides* Reed, 1942 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Phillipsia mucronata* McCoy, 1844) ;

- (3) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *jonesi* Portlock, 1843 (as published in the binominal combination *Phillipsia jonesii*, since emended to *jonesi*), the species so named to be interpreted in the manner specified in (1) above) (trivial name of type species of *Cummingella* Reed, 1942) ;

(b) *mucronata* McCoy, 1844 (as published in the binominal combination *Phillipsia mucronata*) (trivial name of type species of *Weberides* Reed, 1942) ;

(c) *kellyi* Portlock, 1843 as published in the binominal combination *Phillipsia kellii*, since emended to *kellyi*), the species so named to be interpreted in the manner specified in (2) (b) above (trivial name of type species of *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843) ;

(d) *derbyensis* Phillips, 1836 (as published in the binominal combination *Entomolithus derbyensis*) ;

- (4) place the trivial name *derbyensis* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Entomolithus Onicites (derbyensis)*) (a name published in a work ruled by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to possess no status in zoological nomenclature) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

11. A plate is annexed to the present application illustrating the specimen here selected as the lectotype of *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, and that trilobite illustrated by Portlock as *Phillipsia jonesii* var. *seminiferus* ? Phillips and subsequently by Woodward as *Phillipsia derbiensis*. Both are here considered to be conspecific.



PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF  
GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME  
"ENARMONIA" HÜBNER, [1825] IN ORDER TO PREVENT  
UNNECESSARY CONFUSION WITH "ERNARMONIA,"  
BEING THE MISSPELLED EQUIVALENT OF THIS GENERIC  
NAME (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA, SUB-  
ORDER HETEROCERA)

By A. DIAKONOFF

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)576)

I submit herewith the proposal for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the generic name *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825] in the Sub-Order Heterocera, Order Lepitoptera, Class Insecta. I have satisfied myself that the generic name *Enarmonia* is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of a previously published name. The nominal genus is currently accepted by specialists as having the oldest available name for the taxonomic genus which it represents. The species proposed to be specified in the *Official List* as the type species of the genus *Enarmonia* has been correctly determined as such under the *Règles*, that species having been so selected by the first subsequent author to select a type species for this genus.

My reason in submitting the generic name *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825], for addition to the *Official List* is to prevent unnecessary confusion arising through the use of the generic name *Ernarmonia* which is a misspelled equivalent of *Enarmonia*.

The following are the references to the generic name and its misspelling dealt with in the present application :—

*Enarmonia* Hübner [1825], *Verz. bek. Schmett.* (24) : 375, line 2 ; [1826], *ibid. Anzeiger* : 63 (type species by subsequent selection by Stephens, 1834 (*Ill. Brit. Ent., Haustell.* 4 : 120) : *Tortrix wöberiana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankund. syst. Werk. Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 126).

*Ernarmonia* Hübner [1825], *Verz. bek. Schmettlinge* (24) : 375, line 4.

In the *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* [sic], Augsburg, 1816–1826, on page 375, Hübner treats a "Coitus" of Lepidoptera calling it "Enarmonien, Enarmoniae"; under this title follows a short description of the "Coitus" and a list of five species belonging thereto. Unfortunately in the first binominal combination used the generic name is misspelled thus "*Ernarmonia woeberiana* Schiff.", and in the following four specific names the generic name is abbreviated to "E.". In his *Anzeiger* [1826], which is generally regarded as an index to the *Verzeichniss*, Hübner spells on page 63 : "*Enarmonia woeberiana* Schiff.". Through the triple usage of the spelling "Enarmonia" by Hübner himself in

the same original publication, as against the single usage of the spelling "Ernarmonia" there is no doubt as to the intention of that author to use the generic name *Enarmonia* (being a correct derivation from the Greek word *ἐναρμονιος*), and as to the fact that "Ernarmonia" is simply a printer's error (cf. Article 19 of the *Règles*, and Conclusion 15(2) (a) of the Sixth Meeting of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 142).

It is therefore senseless to use *Ernarmonia*, as is done by some authors, on the ground that this generic name was validated through its use in the above binominal combination, thereby under the Law of Priority technically superseding *Enarmonia*, validated in the same way in the *Anzeiger*, only one year later. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to prevent, if necessary through the use of the plenary powers, the quite unnecessary confusion which would follow such a change. The concrete proposals which I therefore submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

- (1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Enarmonia* (emend. of *Ernarmonia*) Hübner [1825] (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by subsequent selection by Stephens, 1834: *Tortrix woberiana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) ;
- (2) place the generic name *Ernamonia* [Hübner] [1825], on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *wöberiana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Tortrix wöberiana*) (trivial name of type species of *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825]).



**PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "POLYTOMURUS" HAWLE AND CORDA, 1847, AND TO PLACE THE GENERIC NAME "DIONIDE" BARRANDE, 1847 (CLASS TRILOBITA) ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"**

By H. B. WHITTINGTON, D.Sc.

(Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)605)**

1. The generic name *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (:391) was proposed to replace *Dione* Barrande, 1846 (:32), a junior homonym of *Dione* Hübner, 1819 (:31). The type species, by monotypy, of *Dionide* Barrande is *Dione formosa* Barrande, 1846 (:33).

2. The generic name *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847 (:152-153, or :36-37) was also proposed by these authors as a replacement of *Dione* Barrande, 1846.

3. *Dionide* Barrande, 1847, and *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, are therefore objective synonyms. It would require knowledge of the exact date of publication of these two papers to establish which is the senior name, and such knowledge does not seem to be obtainable:—

(a) The *Neues Jahrbuch* for 1847 was issued in seven parts. Dr. R. Richter, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, has kindly made a search for a record of the dates of issue of these parts. No library in Germany has the covers of these parts with the dates preserved, no catalogue contains the information, and the publishers of the *Neues Jahrbuch*, E. Schwarzerbeit of Stuttgart, have no means of establishing the date. The seven parts begin with pages 1, 129, 257, 385, 513, 641, 769 respectively. They were issued at intervals of about two months, so that part IV, containing Barrande's article, was issued about 1st July, 1847.

(b) Hawle and Corda's work (1847) was issued in a serial publication and also distributed as a separate volume. I have not been able to find a volume of the serial publication bearing the date of issue of the part in question. The copy of Hawle and Corda's work in the Geological Survey and Museum, London, is marked as having been received on 19th August, 1847. The work was reviewed in *Neues Jahrbuch* (1847 : 753-757), and this review, as paragraph 3 (a) indicates, was published about 1st September, 1847.

4. Barrande (1852 : 640-642) was the first author to deal with the two names, and, in describing more fully the genus *Dionide* and the type species, he placed *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, in the synonymy of *Dionide*. Authors since that date have followed Barrande, and I am not aware of any subsequent use of the name *Polytomurus* to replace *Dionide*. The family name DIONIDIDAE has been proposed and widely accepted.

5. In view of these facts, I ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (a) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) place the name *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dione formosa* Barrande, 1846) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (c) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (i) *Dione* Barrande, 1846 (junior homonym of *Dione* Hübner, [1819]) ;
  - (ii) *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, as proposed, under (a) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;
- (d) place the trivial name *formosa* Barrande, 1846 (as published in the binominal combination *Dione formosa*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

6. A decision on the question dealt with in the present application is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, and it is particularly hoped therefore that it will be possible for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to settle this question as quickly as possible.

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**REPORT ON THE NOMENCLATORIAL STATUS OF THE  
GENERIC NAME " MANATUS " BRÜNNICH, 1771 (CLASS  
MAMMALIA)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)615)

1. When at its Session held in Paris in 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature gave a ruling that in the *Zoologiae Fundamenta* of 1771 Brünnich had satisfied the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore that new generic names published in that work possessed rights under the Law of Priority (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 307-310), it decided that that decision should be followed up by supplementary decisions in regard to the acceptance or otherwise of the generic names in question. For the Commission was of the opinion that it was only by this means that the risk that in some individual case confusion or undesirable name-changing might result from the application of the general decision of principle then taken in regard to the nomenclatorial status of Brünnich's book could be avoided. Save in one case (*Tonna* Brünnich) where a definite proposal had already been submitted, the Commission had not on that occasion the material immediately available to enable it to reach decisions in regard to the individual names involved, and it accordingly invited me, as its Secretary, to confer with specialists on any issues raised by the names concerned and to submit Reports thereon with recommendations for consideration by the Commission. The name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, was one of the names so referred for investigation and it is with that name that the present Report is concerned.

2. In the original application submitted to the Commission in regard to the status of names in Brünnich's *Zoologiae Fundamenta*, the late Mr. R. Winckworth pointed out (1945, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 115) that the nominal genus *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771 (*Zool. Fund.* : 38) had been established for *Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 34), the Manatee. Mr. Winckworth did not expressly state that this species was the type species of *Manatus* Brünnich, but I find that this species was in fact so selected by Palmer in 1904 (*N. Amer. Fauna* **23** : 398).

3. I find also that in a different connection the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, was considered by the Commission when considering an application for the use of the plenary powers for the names of sixteen genera of mammals submitted many years ago by seven leading mammalogists in different parts of the world. A preliminary Report by the Commission on that application was given in the Commission's *Opinion* 90 published in 1925 (*Smithson misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 3) : 34-40). The Commission's final decision in regard to the portion of the application relating to the name with which we are here concerned was given four years later in *Opinion* 112 (1929, *Smithson misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 6) (3016) : 19). In that *Opinion* the Commission rejected the application that the plenary powers should be used to validate the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, as the generic name for the Manatee in place of the older name *Trichechus*



Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 34), of which the Manatee (*Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus, 1758) was also the type species (by monotypy). At the same time the Commission placed the name *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

4. We see from the foregoing data that the generic name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, is an objective junior synonym of a name (*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758), which has already been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, after the rejection of an application that the plenary powers should be used to validate the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771. In accordance with the decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology that names rejected by, or found to be invalid by, the International Commission are to be placed on the appropriate *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*, the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

5. At this point we may recall also that the Paris Congress directed that the trivial name of the type species of every genus, the name of which is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, shall, if the oldest available trivial name for the species concerned, be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 270). In due course the trivial names of the type species of all the genera, the names of which have so far been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* will be examined in the light of the foregoing decision and, if found to be the oldest available such names for the species concerned, will be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, but it is desirable that, as and when it is necessary (as here) to examine such a name for some other purpose, that name should forthwith be placed on the last-named *Official List*. The trivial name *manatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trichechus manatus*) is the oldest available trivial name for the species concerned, and it is desirable therefore that the present opportunity should be taken for placing it on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

6. In the light of the considerations brought forward in the preceding paragraphs, I now submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should:—

- (1) place the generic name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, an objective junior synonym of the name *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758 (already placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the decision taken in *Opinion 112*), on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) place the trivial name *manatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trichechus manatus*) (trivial name of the type species of *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.







## CONTENTS

(continued from front wrapper)

The papers published in the present part are concerned with the following questions :—

- (1) Meigen, 1800, *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes* : proposal for suppression of, by Curtis W. Sabrosky (Washington) (pp. 131-141) ; comment by Willi Hennig (Berlin) (pp. 141-142) ; supplementary note by Dr. Sabrosky (p. 143).
- (2) Trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis* (Cl. Reptilia), counter-proposal by Herndon G. Dowling (Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.) ; supplementary note to original proposal, by Karl P. Schmidt (Chicago) and Roger Conant (Philadelphia) (pp. 144-146).
- (3) Supplementary point on the name *Magdalis* Germar, 1817, by J. Chester Bradley (Ithaca, N.Y.) (p. 147).
- (4) *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 (Cl. Polychaeta), proposed validation of, by the suppression of *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858 (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), by L. B. Holthuis (Leiden, Netherlands) (pp. 148-149).
- (5) *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (genus based upon a misidentified type species) (Cl. Trilobita), proposed designation of type species for, by C. J. Stubblefield (London) (pp. 150-154) (1 pl.).
- (6) *Ernarmonia* Hubner [1825] (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed emendation of, to *Ensrmonia*, by A. Diakonoff (Leiden, Netherlands) (pp. 155-156).
- (7) *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (Cl. Trilobita), proposed validation of, by suppression of *Polytomurus* Hawle & Corda, 1847, by H. B. Whittington (pp. 157-158).
- (8) *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771 (Cl. Mammalia), Report on, by Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (pp. 159-160).

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Specialists proposing either to submit applications to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature or to furnish comments on applications by other specialists are reminded that the Commission possesses no whole-time staff and that much time which might be devoted to other work for the Commission will be saved if they will be so good as to submit applications or comments in duplicate, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the page only and with wide margins. The Commission's Reference Number, when known, should always be quoted.

All communications relating to the scientific work of the Commission should be addressed to FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E., Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.